Mr. HUNT'S LETTER.

Liberty and Union, new and forever, one and

We insert in another column the letter with which the Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, has responded to his nomination by the Syracuse Convention as the Whig candidate for the office of Governor of the State. Although relating to quesions rather of local than of national politics, it is due to a matter which deeply affects so large a community, as well as to the estimable gentleman himself, that this communication, explanatory of his views of the somewhat peculiar circumstances under which he is brought before the public, should find a place in our columns. In regard to these circumstances we do not feel ourselves called upon at present to add any thing to what we said a few days ago. Whatever diversity of sentiment may exist among the Whigs of New York in relation to the disturbing element which was unfortunately introduced into the Syracuse Convention, and which

JOHN L. TAYLOR, of Ohio. He has been re- acknowledged to have been the largest politica elected by a majority of 570 votes over the two regularly nominated Locofoco and Abolition candi- speaks of it as follows: dates, which reflects as much honor on the intelligence of his constituents as upon himself; for Mr. Taylor was one of those Whigs from the "free" States who voted for the fugitive slave bill, and his vote has been triumphantly sustained at home, even against the combined forces of Locofocoism and Abolitionism.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER .- A public dinner was given to Senators Mason and Hunter, of Virginia. on the 2d instant, by a number of the citizens of defence of Southern rights.

Hon. D. D. BARNARD, the recently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, sailed from New York on Wednesday, in the ship Zurich, for Havre. He is accompanied by his wife and

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—HENRY M. FULLER, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the 11th district, by about fifty majority. This makes the delegation stand fifteen Democrats to nine Whigs.

We observe by late Mississippi papers that Judge Sharkey, President of the Nashville Convention, was to address a meeting of the friends of the Union at Vicksburg. He repudiates ultraism in all its forms, and sustains the action of Congress in the adjustment of the questions growing out of the acquisition of Mexican territory. This will be rather a severe blow to the disunionists in Missis-

AGRIGULTURAL FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW .- OUR agricultural readers should bear in mind that the annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Maryland Agricultural Society is to commence on Wednesday next, at their enclosure, near the southern limits of the city of Baltimore. It promises, as we learn, to excel all previous exhibitions of the Society.

GEO. W. MORRISON (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the third district of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James Wilson, (Whig.) His majority is very small. The last Legislature gerrymandered the district to favor the Democrats.

Boundary BETWEEN MISSOURI AND IOWA .- The Commissioners appointed by the proper authorities of Iowa and Missouri to run the line of boundary between the two States have finished their labors and prepared their report, to be presented to their respective Governments. They were engaged four months in running the line.

NAVAL.-The United States steamer Saranac, Captain TATTNALL, left the Gosport navy yard on Tuesday for New York, where she is to be fitted out for the East India station. and will be absent two or three years.

The assessments of real estate in the city of Richmond, for the year 1850, make the value of buildings \$6,995,380, and of lots, including buildings' \$13,728,603. This shows an increase in the value of real estate of nearly one hundred per cent. within the last ten years.

The correspondent at Plaquemine of the New Orleans True Delta says, that on the night of the 7th instant " the bank of the river in front of the lower part of the town caved in and has already destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000."

The British war steamer Gladiator, on the 4th of August off the island of Fernando Po, fell in with the brig Huntress, of Philadelphia, without a navigator, the captain, mate, and one of the crew having died of coast fever. Lieut. Rongs. son, of the British Navy, was put on board, and has safely delivered the vessel to her owners in Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT INVENTION .- The Pittsburg Journal says that Mr. C. Evans, of that city, has invented and constructed a neat apparatus for ascertaining at all times the pressure of steam in steamboat and other boilers. It has been submitted to some practical engineers, and pronounced to be the best machine for the purpose hitherto devised. Its great merit is that it is not at all liable to be broke or damaged. Neither mercury nor glass is used.

WINE-MARING IN MISSOURI. -- Information brought out at the dinner of the Horticultural Society of St. Louis gives us a higher estimate of the progress made in wine-making in Missouri than we had any idea of. It appears that at Hermann alone, a small German village in Gasconade county, on the Missouri river, there are four hundred acres in vines. All around Hermann are hills, and nothing but hills—the village being built in the only plain to be found. These hills are covered and crowned by fresh and luxurient young vineyards, and from them will be produced this year from thirty to forty thousand gallons of wine, which is sold at the press at from \$1 to \$1.50 per gallon. The business of wine-making at Hermann is already carried on under that division of labor necessary for the attainment of the greatest success. There are three classes altogether distinct now engaged in it; the grape-grower, the wine-presser, and the wine merchant.

UNION MEETING IN MOBILE,

A great meeting, in pursuance of a call signed by more than seven hundred of the citizens of Mobile, to express their adherence to the Union, and to sustain the general adjustment of the slavery question, as recently adopted by Congress, was held in that city on the 8th inst. The proceedings of the meeting, as published in the Mobile Daily Advertiser, indicate a strong spirit of enthusiasm and patriotic ardor. Judge HOPKINS, who presided on the occasion, delivered a speech which is spoken of as unusually able and eloquent. Among the resolutions adopted we quote the following, to show the nationality of sentiment which animated the

large concourse: Resolved. That the Union of these States, which con tutes us one people, is justly dear to us as a main pillar in the edifice of our real independence; the support of our tranquillity at home and our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, and of that very liberty we so justly prize. That the progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the Republic. That our growth has been rapid beyond all former example in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comfort and convenience of man, and that never twenty millions of people, associated together in one political body, have enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States.

Resolved, That we want no representation in the Convention proposed shortly to be held in Nashville, nor do we desire any call of the Legislature of this State, nor any other proceeding tending to oppose the laws of our Government; that we desire the development of our resources, the advancement of our arts and industry, and to enjoy quietly the prostutes us one people, is justly dear to us as a main pillar i the edifice of our real independence; the support of our tran

prehend, respecting the candidates selected by that assembly for the chief offices of the State. Of this, however, we shall not be left long in doubt, as the dissenting and retiring members of the Syracuse Convention were to meet in Convention at Utica, the day before yesterday, to decide upon a course of action.

Among the Whig members of the present Congress who have been elected to the next, against opposition, we have not heard of one whose success we have been more gratified to learn than that of the sterling and truly National Whig, the Hon.

The number present at the meeting is estimated to the number of our arts and industry, and to enjoy quietly the prosperity now opening before us, under the flag of our glorious Union and the constitution of the United States, the noble tegacy left us by our forefathers, which we will preserve in honor of their memory.

Resolved, That we recognise no right in any State as such to secode from the Union or dissolve its connexion with it, nor to nullify any law of the General Government; that the Government can only be abolished by the exercise of the right of revolution, which is an individual right, and to be resorted to only when the alternative of civil war, peril of life, and of ager of general desolution is preferable to existing evils and oppression—and not when a people are enjoying the benefits of a constitutional and representative Government, and are in the full tide of prosperity.

The number present at the meeting is estimated to the number present at the meeting is estimated.

by the Advertiser at near two thousand personsmeeting ever held in that city. The Advertiser

"There is no mistaking this demonstration. A large maority of the voters of Mobile county were present, and put their seal of reprobation on the odious doctrine of secession, and all other schemes for the dissolution of the Union. Under the broad banner of the Union, Whige and Democrate met harmoniously together, forgetting all party differences, and pledged themselves to each other to make common cause in defence of the constitution as it is, and the Union as it is."

MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.

The Union men of Georgia seem to be arousing themselves in the glorious cause of peace and union. A large meeting was held on the 5th instant in Fauquier county, in testimony of their respect for Clarke county, which manifested the greatest enthuthe zeal, fidelity, and ability displayed by those siasm in behalf of the Union. The meeting was Senators, during the late session of Congress, in addressed by Mr. Speaker Coss, who has already taken, the field, and the following resolution

Resolved, That while we regard it an inslienable privilege form, and while we fully appreciate the rights of the South, and are prepared at all times sternly to maintain them, when attacked or menaced, yet we see nothing in the recent action of Congress upon the grand subjects which have engaged their attention for almost the entire period of the late session that demands of we resistance or recession aither permanent or term mands of us resistance or seces

Two Whigs and two Democrats were nominated as the candidates of the Union party for the Con-

A meeting of the people has also been held in Lumpkin county, which took strong ground in favor of sustaining the Union. They adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will not support any man as a Delegat to the Convention, now called by the Governor, who is for resisting the action of Congress, by a dissolution of the Unior secession, non-intercourse, or any other hostile measurements.

Other counties are adopting similar measures.

The Savannah Republican has assurances from the State of Georgia, that stanch Union delegates will be elected from each of those counties to the State Convention.

VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION .- In this body Richmond, on Wednesday, a proposition of Mr. FAULKwan's to procure the census statistics as soon as practicable pened a debate on the subject of adjourning the Convention s future day, in order to obtain the desired data of population, taxation, and land assessments. Mr. Wrsz. who is an dvocate of the white-basis principle, indicated his purpose to ontend strenuously for the adjournment. The mate ing been temporarily postponed, many propositions as to how they should proceed were thrown upon the Clerk's table and ordered to be printed.

Governor King, of Missouri, has granted an unco ardon to GONZALVE MONTESQUIEU, it being satisfactorily oven that the young man is a confirmed lunatic. It is believed that a nolle prosequi will be entered in the case of the younger brother, who, it is supposed, had no hand in the order of young Barnum.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—The store of Mr. JAMES STEPRENS, at Columbis, Missouri, was suddenly reduced to ruins on the 5th instant by the accidental ignition of a quantity of gunpowder, and Messrs. Josiah M. Short and BENJ. T. WHITE killed, and ten or twelve other persons injured. The accident is said to have occurred in this way :

The accident is said to have occurred in this way:

Mr. Stephens was receiving a large stock of goods, which
were lying about the floor in boxes unopened. Two kegs of
powder composed a part of the stock. These were received
the night previous, and were placed in the lobby near the
counter, and some ten feet from the door. On the morning
of the catastrophe one of the kegs was discovered to be in bad
order; that is, it was seen even through the sacking that powder bad leaked from the sides or bottom on to the floor. The
quantity was small, but, to prevent accident, the sound keg
was placed by one of the clerks on the top of the unsound one,
the intention being very soon to remove both to a shed back
of the store where the powder of the establishment is kept.
Mr. Short came in the store amoking a cirar, and, while stand-Mr. Short came in the store smoking a cigar, and, while stand-ing near the two kegs, fire dropped from the cigar (as is supposed) on the loose powder on the floor, the quantity not being larger than a gun-load, and instantly the house was in

We see it stated that Mr. Bowman will contest the election of Mr. W. P. Hall, in the Fourth Congressional Dis-trict of Missouri, on the ground that a large number of voter tion of Mr. W. P. Hall, in the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri, on the ground that a large number of votes were given for Mr. Hall by persons residing in the territory recently attached to the State of Iowa, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The St. Louis Republican thicks it probable that a large number of such vetel were given for Mr. Hall; and, as they voted viva voce, there will be no difficulty of establishing the fact.

Coffee in Brazil did not exceed 30,000 bags. Even in 1820 it only reached 100,000 bags. At that time the high price of coffee in England, and the diminished production in Cuba, atimulated the Brazilian planters to extend its cultivation, and in 1830 they sent to market 400,000 bags, or 64,000,000 pounds; and in 1847 the enormous quantity of nearly 300,000,000 pounds.

The St. Louis Times states that five counterfeiters have sen arrested at Oquawka, Missouri. Several bushels of sunterfeit coin were found in their possession.

PROM THE WESTCHESTER VILLAGE RECORD.

DEATH PROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Joseph Hunt, one of the oldest residents and most respectable citizens of the county, was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia on Tuesday last, and, after suffering much pain and anguish, died on Priday evening following. He was a man of robust constitution, about seventy years of age, and of great benevolence and goodness of character, and universally esteemed. The wound was inflicted upon the wrist of the right arm, and although apparently not much more than a scratch, the blood flowed freely. After a day or two the wrist was tied up by an intimate famels friend, the only person to whom he com-FROM THE WESTCHESTER VILLAGE RECORD. the grape-grower, the wine-presser, and the wine merchant.
"The day is not distant," says the St. Louis Intelligencer,
"when our State will be as distinguished for her grapes and
wines as for her hemp, tobacco, and other heavier products."

the day is not distant," says the St. Louis Intelligencer,
mudicated the hite, and it quickly healed up. In order to relieve his sufferings, chloroform was administered by inhalation, which afforded him temporary repose.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

CHARLES S. TODD, of Minnesota, OLIVER P. TEMPLE, of Tennessee, and ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, to be Commissioners to procure information, collect statistics, make presents to and treaties with the Indian tribes on the borders of Mexico, as authorized by the act of Congress approved September 30, 1850.

George W. Barbour, Redick McKes, and O.

M. Wozencraft, to be Commissioners to make treaties with Indians in California, as authorized by the act of Congress approved September 30,

SIMEON FRANCIS, of Illinois, to be Indian Agent Oregon, vice Anson G. Henry, resigned

OHIO CONG	RESSIONAL ELECTION.
Districts.	Members elected.
BANKS (1977)	
	David T. Disney, Loco.
	Lewis D. Campbell, Whig.
	Hiram Bell, Whig.
4. Logan, &c	Benjamin Stanton, Whig.
5. Lucas, &c	A. P. Edgerton, Loco.
6. Seneca, &c	Frederick F. Green, Loco.
	Nelson Barrere, Whig, gain.
	John L. Taylor, Whig.
	Edson B. Olds, Loco.
	Charles Sweetser, Loco.
	George H. Busby, Loco.
	John Welch, Whig.
	James M. Gaylord, Loco.
	Alexander Harper, Whig.
	Wm. F. Hunter, Whig.
	John Johnson, Independent.
	James Cabell, Loco.
	David K. Carter, Loco.
19. Summit, &c	Eben Newton, Free-Soil Whi
20. Ashtabula, &c	J. R. Giddings, Free-Soil.
21. Lorain, &c	Norton S. Townshead, Ab.Loc
So stande the ne	Congressional delegation from

Ohio. We lose FINCK by a sad defection in Washington. It is possible the official vote will change the result, but as at present advised, we think GAY-LORD is elected.

Johnson, Independent, is elected to Congress in the 16th district over Hoagland.

The result for Congress is, 9 Whigs, 9 Demo-crats, Giddings, Free-Soil, Townshend, Abolition Loco, and Johnson, Independent. So much for Ohio in 1850.—Ohio State Journal.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 11th of September. She brings 342 passengers, among whom there is estimated to be about one million dollars worth of gold dust. No cases of cholera had occurred at Chagres for the tw previous weeks. Panama was also very healthy.

The following passengers, on board the Crescent City died on the passage between Chagres and New York, viz John W. Haskill, of Boston; Edward Cuthbert, of Newbern N. C.; Samuel Strickland Rodman, of New York; John Houghton, of Windsor, Vermont. Mayor Biezzow, of Sacramento city, since the amputa

ion of his arm, rendered necessary from the wound receive at the riot, is fast recovering. Every thing is quiet in Sacramento City, and there was n

The business at the mines generally was prosperous. At the northern mines and along Nelson's creek miners were averaging fully a half ounce per day. From the south branch and the north fork of Feather river the miners were also

naking handsome returns for their labor. Rich and very productive dry diggings have been discovered etween Nelson's creek and the mouth of Dutch creek, which

mpty into the Sacramento. Henry M. Nagle, an extensive banker, has failed for ery large amount. This caused a run on all the banking ouses; but they have held out, with the exception of the

LIBERIA.

The following further accounts of the progres of the Republic of Liberia are from a letter from President Roberts, dated Monrovia, July 19: "Since I last wrote our public affairs, as usual, have bee

"The slavers are very loth to give up their traffic at Gallinas and New Cestors. A few weeks ago a Spanish feluces, after slaves, appeared off the former place, and was boarded by one of her Majesty's cruisers; but as she had no slave cargo, municated to the chiefs on shore his intention to take slaves if they were to be obtained; but they, having so recently ceded to us the jurisdiction of the territory, at once declined to enter into any arrangements with him. He then proceeded to New Cestors and Tradetown, at which latter place he offered cash in doubloons for one hundred slaves on delivery at the beach. in doubloons for one hundred slaves on delivery at the beach. He here, I regret to say, found some encouragement, at least in promises, from two or three of the head men. In the meantime, however, we received intelligence of his real character, and dispatched our little vessel, the Lark, to seize him, if found upon our coast. By this time her Majesty's brig Hound was also in search of him. The fellow got wind of these movements, and, I am happy to ray, abandoned his purpose, at least on this part of the coast. I understand he has gone to try the south coast. I feel quite sure that the slave trade

at least on this part of the coast. I understand he has gone to try the south coast. I feel quite sure that the slave trade cannot again be revived within the territorial limits of Liberia; that is, between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. Without barracoons on shore in which to collect slaves, they cannot possibly carry on the traffic, and none certainly can be established on the territory over which our laws extend.

"It is satisfactory to state that Mr. Shaw, who has the management of an expedition fitted up by several eminent mercantile and manufacturing firms in England, for the purpose of testing, by practical experiments, the possibility of obtaining a supply of cotton from the west coast of Africa, is here, and has commenced operations under very encouraging propects. There is but little doubt that cotton of good quality can be produced in Liberia, and I am exceedingly gratified at the opportunity now afforded to settle the question, and to encourage our citizens to renewed exertion."

MARK THE CONSEQUENCES .- Races appear to be getting into vogue, for large sums of money, between of ocean steamers departing from the port of New York. What will be the natural and, sooner or later, the certain consequence of such a practice ?

The latest of these races takes place this day, and is thus announced in the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun : "A race is talked of between the steamship Baltic, of Collins's line, and the propeller Union, lately arrived here from Phila-delphia, and shortly to start for California. A large amount has been put up, the forfeit being \$2,500, and the race is to come off on Thursday, when the Baltic starts on her first trip to Liverpool. The distance prescribed is between the city and Sandy Hook."

NEWSPAPER Dog.—The Albany Knickerbocker boasts of a dog "connected with that office" who excels in sagacity all other newspaper dogs recently noticed. He belongs to one of the carriers, and was in the daily habit of accompanying his master, and served upwards of six hundred papers. The carrier was taken sick the other day and could not carry his route, but the dog undertook the duty, and, accompanied by an office boy, stopped at the house of every subscriber. Strange to say, he did not miss a subscriber, and in this respect he showed himself more faithful than some biped carriers.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

GEO. R. WEST, Draughtsman and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, offers his services for procuring Letters Patent in this and other countries.

His long experience in the business—having served several years as a pupil of the late Dr. T. P. Jones—added to a thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws, and familiarity with the details of conducting applications through the office, will, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction.

Specifications and Drawings are carefully prepared, defective specifications and imperiest drawings revised and corrected to meet the objections of the office, and all other business connected with his profession carefully and promptly attended to.

dended to.

Office on Eighth street, opposite the General Post Office.

He has permission to refer Patentees and others, at hom and abroad, to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Senator of North Carolina.

Hon. Thos. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. L. Dayton, Senator of New Jersey.

Baron Von Gerolt, Minister of Prussia.

Professor Joseph Henry, LL.D., Secretary of the Smith sonian Institution.

mian Institution. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Washington. Messrs, Gales & Seaton, Washington. DETTICOAT GOVERNMENT, a novel, by Mrs. Trollope, price 25 cents. This day received, and to R. FARNHAM.

MIGRATION OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

In carrying out the law laid down in the followess, the American is destined to give back is more enterprising from the very freedom of his institutions, and, therefore, he will improve what-ever he touches, and add new things to the old. The New World is full of beautiful flowers, and new to the nations of the Old. How much, for example, has been done in the propagation of the dahlias alone, the favorite flower of autumn? The American, too, goes to all parts of the earth; our navy spreads her canvass into every sea. Our of-ficers and our travellers should think it a point of duty to bring back to their own country new seeds and roots of the choicest flowers and fruits that may grow at home.—Union.

Extract from an address of E. D. Mansfield, Esq., before the Cincinnati Horticultural Socie-ty, delivered October 4, 1850.

We may note that the migration of plants has acco the migration of civilized man. This diffusion and naturaliration of plants, native to one land, in other lands is evidence uself has emigrated, and that in the colonization he has become improved and civilized. It is remarkable how completely parallel is the case of the vegetable race with the human race in this mode of improvement. One may think that it is natural for any man, in going from one country to another, to take, as far as possible, the species of plants to which he is ned with him. But it is not so. Savage man never es it; and even semi-civilized men do not. It is only mities advanced in intelligence have great commerce, and, by industry, have accumulated the means of gratifying tastes, that they have transplanted the members of the ble kingdom, naturalized them in new soil, and collect, lence of the migration and improvement of man. The prong, engrafting, nourishing, and pruning are nethe same diligence in training before they can reach excellence. If one could write the history of the migration of plants, ing, instructing, and entertaining chapters ever written. It would show the fruit and flowers emerging like man himself from Central Asia-following the Euphrates, the coasts of ization and by culture. We should see, in a later period, the New World rendering back its tribute to the Old. We should find the plants and flowers which were rative to the Potomac, the Mississippi, and the Ama-

tion of ome of the most known plants. To begin with flowers: The tabe rose was brought from the East Indies, where it grows wild in Java and Ceylon. The full tube roses were first raised from seed at Leyden, and have since formed quite an artice of traffic. The crown imperial was brought in the sixteenth century from Persia to Constantinople, carried thence to Vienna, and dispersed over Europe. The Per-sian lily, nearly related to it, was brought from Suza to Con-

stantingle.

The African and French marigolds were supposed to have been brought from Africa in the time of Charles V, but are really rative to Peru, in South America.

The Guernsey lily was brought from Japan. A ship returning from Japan was wrecked on the coast of Guernsey, where he bulbs took root, and whence it bears its name.

where he bulbs took root, and whence it bears its name.

Of the numerous genus of the ranunculus, there are said to be more than a thousand different kinds; but the principal part of them, and those most esteemed, were brought from Asia. This emigration took place at the time of the Crusades. They were sent to Constantinople by the officers of the Sultan; from thence they were carried to Marseilles and dispersed over Europe.

The amaryllis formosisims came from South America, whence it was brought by De Tovar, a physician, and there it was subsequently found to be indigenous.

I mght continue this list of emigrant flowers to an indefinite extent; and in every country of hish civilization the for-

nite extent; and in every country of high civilization the for-eign fawers will probably be found the most numerous. In eign fowers will probably be found the most numerous. In this country we are deeply indebted to the southern portion of this continent. Unless I am mistaken, some of the finest modern flowers exhibited here have come from South America.

Of the numerous family of the cacti, the finest have originated in Mexico, Guatemals, and the central provinces. Over a great part of that country they seem to be the dominant plant, covering vast plains of little fertility. On the northern view of the finest have originated by the caction of the country they seem to be the dominant plant, covering vast plains of little fertility. On the northern view of the finest kubber. We recently procured from Messrs. Williams and Claiborne, who are the agents in this city for the "Hudson Manufacturing Company" of New York, a band made of this curious substance to work our Napier printing press with. It has proved itself to be much preferable to leather, being much firmer and less liable to wear. the territory in which this plant is indigenous, it is unseemly and unpretending; but under the warm sun of the tropics it tursts forth into one of the most various, brilliant, and curious flowers which has ever been given to man.

Let us turn from flowers to fruits. The apricot is a native The plum, although found wild in this country, is suppose

to have originated in Asia. One variety (the damascene) took its name from Damascus, the Syrian city.

The peach is a native of Persia, whence it spread over Europe and this country.

The nectarine is also a native of Persia, introduced into The nectarine is also a native of Persia, introduced into England in the sixteenth century.

Cherries are said to come from Cerasus, a city of Pontus

thence Lucullus brought them after the Mithridatic war They extended wherever the Romans spread their arms, and were introduced into England in the first century. The mulberry is a native of Persia, whence

duced into Europe about the sixteenth century.

The apple, quince, and vine are natives of many countries, and it is not known that they belong specially to any one.

This review, however, shows that some of the finest and most delicious of all our fruits originated in Persia, Armenia, and other parts of Asia, whence they have been transplanted naturalized, and improved by culture, under the auspices of ivilization.

Let us look a little further into the more important branche

of agriculture. How stands the origin and propagation of the grains and grasses by which men and animals are sus-tained?

Prior to the fifteenth century, barley and wheat were almost the only grains in use through Europe, or even Asia. All of the most important articles of vegetable food known to our day were unknown prior to the sixteenth century. The maize, or Indian core, is a native of America, unknown to Europe or Asia till introduced from this country; yet, in the course of two or three centuries, it has been introduced throughout the Old World wherever the climate is not too cold. The potato is another article of vegetable food originates. cold. The potato is another article of vegetable food origi-nating in America, and probably the most universal article of

Buckwheat is a native of Northern Asia, and is not a cereal plant, although classed among them. It was introduced into France in the sixteenth century, and soon became the food of the common people. I need not add other illustrations of the principle that the migration of plants has attended the migration of men, and, like that of men, has improved their migration of men, and, like that of men, has improved their condition, and teen one of the means of advancing civilization. It is a beautiful law of social nature that men, the wanderer, in his struggles for a better condition; in his labor for subsistence; in his search after higher pleasure; in his very exile from the lost garden, diffuses in all regions by his labors the blessings of a benign Providence, brings out the odor of universal creation, and chants the sweet music of

WRITINGS OF J. R. McCullocn.-The able essays of J. R. McCulloca, upon the subjects of Exchange, Interest Money, Bullion, &c., have been reprinted in the Bankers' Magazine, a monthly work issued by Mr. J. SMITH Ho-MANS. Boston.

These essays have also been republished in a separate volume, 144 pages octavo. Of these writings the London Quarterly Review says : "Mr. McCulloca has condensed a great mass of know

ledge, which men of all parties should be glad to see so put together, in his 'Political Economy,' 'Exchange, 'Inte-rest,' 'Paper Money,' and 'Principles of Banking.'" This edition is accompanied with copious tables of coins and moneys of account of all nations, and it becomes an essential work to every banker and dealer in money. Publish-

ed by G. P. PUTNAM, New York.

A Boston speculator proposes a plan by which they who choose may go to London and see the big fair in the spring and come back again, all for not more than one hundred dollars. He says he has ascertained from good authority that, provided one hundred passengers can be obtained, the proprietors of a line of first class packets will agree to furnish a passage to Liverpool and back, and provide good accommodations and excellent fare, for the sum of sixty dollars each—the whole trip and stay to include about three months.

An Irishman being asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland, replied that he was in the hospital nearly all the time he was there.

FROM HAVANA.

Accounts from Havana to the 8th instant represent that to the Old World more than he has received. He invasion. The soldiers sleep on their arms, and the officers are vigilant and active. The navy war-steamers are out the City Court. The testimony, thus far, traces them to the every day, and there is every preparation and readiness to place of the murder, but it is somewhat cont give the expected invaders a warm reception. A letter sug-

"That the true cause, probably, of the vigilance of regular army and navy, has arisen from the proceeding the last few days. The Island has been in a state of a the last few days. The Island has been in a state of siege since the Lopez expedition. This has been raised, and the militia disbanded. They were called upon to give up the arms they had received from the Government; and, not immediately obeying, an officer and men proceeded to the houses of the volunteers and took all the arms they could find. This has enraged some of the old Spaniards who volunteered to put down the Lopez party, since they now find the Government fears to entrust them with arms for its security and preservation. At all events, the political horizon of Cuba bears a gloomy and portentous appearance. It may be hoped bears a gloomy and portentous appearance. It may be ho that in a few days this sad state of affairs will wear off—w the idea of immediate invasion will explode, and the people find that the report was all a humbug, got up by some greedy speculator who is anxious to buy shipping at reduced

THE LATE MAIL ROBBERY-ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ROBBERS.

Five men have been arrested, and are now in custody, who, there is good reason to believe, are the perpetrators of the daring robbery of the United States mail, in the southwestern suburbs of Philadelphia, on Saturday night last. A man of doubtful repute, from Baltimore, named Isaiah, Isaac, or Joseph Downs, and better known by the not very felicitous sobriquet of "Slommaky," on Monday evening, while under the influence of liquor, encountered Mr. Thomas Stubbins, an ex-police officer, in South Broad street, and informed him he knew all about the mail robbery; that he was himself concerned in the robbery; and, as he had been treated badly by the robbers who planned and executed it, he was resolved to blow on them. Downs communicated to Mr. Stubbins the whole of the circumstances of the robbery; and Mr. S., obtaining the assistance of a party of the day and night police of the southwest division, between nine and ten o'clock on Monday night proceeded to a place on Federal street, between Broad street and Long Lane, in West Moyamensing, known as "Rum Row," where five men, indicated by Downs, were Five men have been arrested, and are now in custody, wh

Ashmead, Esq., being present to conduct the hearing on the part of the Government. Downs was examined as a State's evidence, and his testimony sgainst the accused was direct and positive. The examination resulted in the prisoners being fully committed, in default of \$5,000 bail each, to answer at the next term of the United States District Court. About ten were rative to the Potomac, the Mississippi, and the Alliston, filing the gardens of Europe with new bloom, and feeding millions who, but for them, could never have lived. And we may see, in this returning tide of products from the New World, a symbolical representation of that tide of light and librity which shall flow from the western continent to the land of the Orient.

Let us notice, as an illustration of this principle, the migra-

According to Down's account, the mail car was entered by a false key, and the pouches thrown out. The bags were then gathered up, and the robbers, wading through a pond to prevent themselves from being tracked, took the pouches to a stable in the rear of "Rum Row," where the letters were sorted out. Downs has been detained in custody. The rifled letters were scattered in a clump of bushes adjacent, on Rementer's farm, where they were discovered on Sunday morning. The prisoners make no defence. They were silent as to the robbery. The money they obtained is supposed to have been buried, and it is thought that it will be recovered. We will add that a quantity of silver spoons, and other articles of value, have been recovered from the above premises, all of which are supposed to have been stolen. Captain Binder informs us that he made the arrest of Brien, alias Brannin.

In addition to the above arrests, another person, named In addition to the above arrests, another person, name Henry Shriver, was taken into custody by officer Pidgeo and locked up for a hearing to-day before Mayor Gilpin.

[Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 16.

GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

The variety of practical purposes to which these articles are applied is traly wooderful. The most important recent application of India Rubber is in the shape of springs for allway carriages, which has produced a most desirable improvement in the comfort of travelling. The Gutta Percha eems, however, to be capable of even more various uses than ndia Rubber. We recently procured from Messrs. Williams is getting into very extensive use in the shape of bands for heavy machinery of all kinds. Another form in which we shall find it convenient to use the Gutta Percha is as a speaking tube between distant apartments. For this purpose it answers admirably, and is far cheaper than tin or lead. For instance, a tube of Gutta Percha, with a caliber of threequarters of an inch, costs only ten cents the running foot.
The same tubes, of various sizes, are very valuable for conducting water, and we learn that the Richmond Fire Association is supplying its engines with Gutta Percha suction pipes. It would cost very little, with these tubes, to introduce

pipes. It would cost very little, with these tubes, to introduce spring or well water into country houses.

To give the reader some idea of the variety of useful articles into which the former substance is converted, we append a list of some forty, any of which Messrs. W. & C. are prepared to furnish upon short notice.—Richmond Rep.

Soles for boots and shoes; heels of harder material; cement for attaching the soles; driving bands for machinery; sheet, any thickness or color; sheet, very thin, for lining dresses, surgical purposes, &c.; round band, string, any thickness, tubing of all sizes, cricket balls, balls for, tennis, fives, &c., walking canes, splits for surgical purposes, stethescopes, speaking trumpets, ear trumpets, catheters and bougies, mouldings for picture frames and pier glasses, flower pots, fruit dishes, inkstands, drinking cups, washing bowls, medals and medallions, harness, cart, gig, and carriage traces, driving reins, riding whips, stable or fire buckets, pump buckets, waterproof cloth, floor cloth, &c., saddle-trees, saddle-pads, liquor, oil, and medicine flasks, tooth filling, toby's for ale or beer, spittoons, filterers, doll heads, insulaters for telegraph, card baskets, soap dishes, &c. &c.

[Richmond Times.

NEW JESUIT COLLEGE AND CHURCH .- A large establish ment of the Jesuits has been erected in the city of New York, on 15th street, near the sixth avenue. The New York Jour-

nal of Commerce says :
"It is built of brick, is four stories high, and accommodate about two hundred students and their instruc-ers. It has a front of twenty-five feet on the avenue, runs ters. It has a front of twenty-five feet on the avenue, runs back ninety-eight feet, and has an extension across the rear of one hundred and twenty-four feet. The present cost will be about \$20,000; but it is contemplated ultimately to add another wing, nearly doubling the dimensions of the building. It will then cover five lots, with a court-yard in the centre opening towards the street. It will be enclosed by a wall. The front is faced with Paterson (N. J.) brownstone—a variety just being introduced for building purposes. It will be ornamented with columns and frieze mouldings on the second story. Immediately in the rear, on 16th street, a church edifice of liberal dimensions has just been commenced for the Jesuits. It will be seventy-four by ninety-four feet, and faced with brown stone. It will be completed next summer, at a cost of about \$30,000, in the Corinthian style. It will not have a steeple. The college will be occupied in part by the middle of November, and be completed by the last of January."

Losing AN INPANT .- "Those who have lost an infant ar never as it were without an infant child. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the grow up to mannood, and womannood, and super an tec-changes of mortality; but this one alone is rendered an im-mortal child; for death has arrested it with his kindly harshness, and blessed it into an eternal image of youth and

nuary.'

We know not who is the author of the above thought, but it is as beautiful as it is true. Many a mother, who has wept in passionate agony over a dead babe, has lived to love the memory of the lost one better than she loves the survivors. memory of the lost one better than she loves the survivors. We speak not now of the unhappy instances where those whom death has spared grow up to be the pain of a parent's existence, but of the more frequent cases where the ties of gratitude, so strong in childhood, gradually become weakened by absence, where the mother is almost forgotten by the child, where the babe grows up into the stern-hearted and emotion-less man. On such occasions the parent can scarcely realize that the stern, selfish man who stands before her was the babe she dandled in her arms, and who then smiled gratefully opon her, and she may well recall, as she often does, the infant who died, and who still is to her the prattling happy babe. Thus, even in sorrow, there is consolation. We lay the child in the tomb and weep tears of agony as we do it; but we Thus, even in sorrow, there is consolation. We lay the child in the tomb and weep tears of agony as we do it; but we served from. Nor is this all. We doubt if there is a mother living who does not love best to think of her children as pure and holy infants than as men full grown, even though honors may thicken around them are the served from the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. ors may thicken around them and thousands call them great.

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 18-5 P. M. The parties charged with the murder of young Edmund Mitchell have been undergoing an exam are doubts whether the State will be able to sustain a case sgainst them. The various rewards offered by the State, and city, and other parties, for the apprehension of the murderers,

There was a row in Philadelp whites and negroes, having its crigin in the arrest of a fugiand some of the negroes arrested and held to bail. Here the affair ended.

The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company held a special meeting on Monday, at which the annual report of the President and Directors was read. It is prenounced to be an able, lucid document, and sets forth the affairs of the Company in a most flattering light. The stockholders have a meeting on Monday next, when the report will be again read, and afterwards published. The Board has declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Washington Branch for the last six months, payable on the 17th instant ; and seven per cent. on the main stem for the past year, payable on the 24th November next. Every day gives new evidence of the prosperity of this Company, and brightens the prospect of a speedy connexion with the Ohio.

Our market to-day is very quiet. Nothing done in flour. Prices nominal at \$4.62 a \$4.68 for City Mills and Howard street. Red wheat 95 a 100, white do. 104 a 110 and 115; white corn 61 a 62, yellow 62 a 63; oats 36; rye 62.

Whiskey 27 a 28.

The tobseco market has been firm throughout the week The tobacco market has been firm throughout the week, and sales are made freely, though holders are generally asking higher prices. There is, however, no actual alteration in figures. The supply is light, and the receipts small. The week's inspections amount to 912 hogsheads, of which 511 are Maryland and 341 Ohio.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA. The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET .- The Hibernia's news Broad street and Long Lane, in West Moyamensing, known as "Rum Row," where five men, indicated by Downs, were arrested. The men were all taken in different houses. The entire "Row" was in a state of carousal, and almost every one of the inmates seemed to be intoxicated.

The names of the prisoners are Thomas Veich, James Bell, Thomas Brannin, John McCarty, and Robert McDowell. They were taken to the station-house, corner of Schuylkill Eighth and Brighton streets, and yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, they underwent an examination before Mayor Jones, the United States District Attorney, John W. Ashmead. Esq., being present to conduct the hearing on the advance. Meal 14s. 6d. Provisions generally unchange The political news by this arrival is unimportant

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 16. JENNY LIND arrived here last night by the Ruse de Guerre steamer Forrest. She was received at Tacony Landing, in Kensington. A large crowd was in waiting at the foot of Walnut street wharf, who were much disappointed in hearing of the ruse. They immediately rushed for Jones's Hotels, of the ruse. They make the rooms, where Jenny had taken rooms, the inimitable Nightingale was brought out

by Barnum, and she received repeated cheers from the mul-titude. This morning the Swedish flag is waving from the hotel to indicate her presence. Chestnut street Theatre is now crowded by bidde

Root, daguerreotypist, for the extravagant sum of \$650. The next choice sold for \$12, and subsequently declining gradually down to three and four dollars premium. There is much excitement on the subject.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 15, 1850. A large meeting was held at Faneuil Hall last evening to consider the condition of the fugitive slaves and other colored persons, resident in the city, under the operation of the new fugitive slave law. About 4,000 people were in attendance On motion, Charles Francis Adams was chosen president On taking the chair he made a brief speech, in which he hoped that no acts of violence or excess would be resorted to, out that measures would be adopted to effect, if possible, the repeal of the law.

the language of defiance, but felt authorized to state that the colored population of Boston had unanimously resolved to suffer death rather than be returned to slavery. A letter from Josiah Quincy, Sen., was read; res were adopted, and a committee of safety was appointed

Frederick Douglass next spoke. He wished not to deal in

After a speech from Wendell Phillips the meeting adj The tem NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 14. Late advices from Texas announce that Governor BELL

as called an extra session of the Legislature, to assemble in November next. The Texas papers every where agree in stating that there

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lator, but every reflecting member of the community ought to make himself acquainted; and we have no besitation, therefore, in saying that Mr. McCulloch has, by the thought and labor he has devoted to its composition, added another strong claim to those he had before established upon the gratitude of his

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